

Two New North American Species of *Smodicum* *Lacordaire* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The two following species of *Smodicum* were attracted to blacklight.

Smodicum arizonarium n. sp.

Female.—Elongate, shining light brown throughout.

Head convex, glabrous, with exception of scattered punctures which are denser back of eyes, long hairs around eyes, eyes separated by more than combined lengths of antennal segments two and three; antennae extending to middle of elytra, tapering toward apex, scape stout, rest of segments thinner, clothed with scattered short pubescence and longer hairs near apex of each segment.

Pronotum wider than long, widest back of middle, wider at apex than at base; anterior margin broadly emarginate; basal margin truncate; sides rounded in front, sinuate on apical half, then broadly rounded and converging to base; surface flat in middle, irregularly punctured, punctures more numerous at sides, a few long hairs on sides. Scutellum rounded in rear, glabrous.

Elytra at base wider than pronotum, dehiscent at apices; sides subparallel, expanded in apical third, apices broadly rounded; surface densely, irregularly punctured, punctures larger and deeper toward base, a few scattered hairs at apices.

Prosternum smooth in middle, densely punctured on sides; prosternal process about twice as wide between coxae as length of second segment of antenna, apex truncate.

Abdomen extending beyond apices of elytra, last sternite as long as fourth, truncate at apex; surface smooth with a few scattered minute punctures, a long hair arising from each puncture. Femora clavate.

Length 9 mm; width 2.4 mm.

Male.—With abdomen not extending beyond apices of elytra, last sternite shorter than fourth; antennae slightly thicker; femora more strongly clavate; prosternum with a small coarsely punctate depressed area on each side of middle.

Type female collected in the Chiricahua Mountains 1 mile south of Portal, Cochise Co., ARIZONA, July 2, 1965 and one paratype from same area July 5, 1965 by D. J. and J. N. Knull. Allotype and paratypes collected in same locality June 24, 29, July 2, 3, 4, all 1965, by J. H. and J. M. Davidson and M. A. Cazier.

Holotype and paratypes in collection of the author, allotype and paratypes in collection of Arizona State University.

Smodicum texanum n. sp.

Female.—Elongate, shining light brown throughout.

Head glabrous with irregularly placed coarse punctures, an obtuse tubercle on front at inside of insertion of antenna, scattered long hairs sparse; eyes separated by combined lengths of antennal segments two and three; antennae extending to slightly beyond middle of elytra, tapering toward apex, scape stout, rest of segments thinner, clothed with scattered short pubescence and longer hairs near apices of each segment.

Pronotum wider than long, widest back of middle, wider at apex than at base; anterior margin broadly emarginate; basal margin truncate; sides divergent from apex to back of middle, then broadly rounded and converging to base; surface glabrous, with coarse, irregular punctures, which are more numerous at sides, a long hair arising from each puncture. Scutellum rounded in rear, glabrous.

Elytra at base wider than pronotum, dehiscent at apices; sides subparallel, expanded in apical third, apices broadly rounded; surface densely irregularly punctured, punctures more numerous and deeper toward base, with scattered long hairs at sides and at apices.

Prosternum smooth in middle, coarsely punctured on sides;

prosternal process as wide between coxae as length of second antennal segment, apex truncate.

Abdomen extending beyond apices of elytra, last sternite as long as fourth, truncate at apex; surface smooth with scattered minute punctures, each puncture bearing a long hair. Femora clavate.

Length 9.3 mm; width 2.3 mm.

Male.—With abdomen not extending beyond apices of elytra, last sternite shorter than fourth, broadly emarginate; antennae slightly longer and thicker; femora more stoutly clavate; prosternum with a punctate depressed area on each side of middle.

Type female and allotype collected in Bentsen Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo Co., TEXAS, March 29, 1964. Paratypes from the same locality and date, also March 24, 1950; April 4, 11, 1963; April 11, 1964; April 10, 1965. All specimens collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

Holotype, allotype and paratypes in collection of the author, paratypes in Ohio State University Collection.

Both of the above species can be separated from *S. parandroides* Bates (1884) which has a trapezoid shaped pronotum wider in front. *S. pacificum* Linsley (1934) has the prosternal process emarginate at apex.

The three species known from north of Mexico can be separated as follows:

1. An obtuse tubercle on front on inside of base of antenna 2
 No tubercle present on front on inside of base of antenna, Arizona *arizonarium* n. sp.
2. Width of prosternal process between coxae less than length of second antennal segment; prosternum of male with large coarsely punctured area on each side, surrounded by smooth surface . . . *cucujiforme* (Say)
 Width of prosternal process between coxae slightly less than twice the length of second antennal segment; prosternum of male with small finely punctured area, surface surrounding it punctured, southern Texas
 *texanum* n. sp.

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Leaf Mining Weevil Damage on the Tulip Tree in West Virginia¹

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A leaf mining weevil, *Odontopus (Prionomerus) calceatus* (Say) was noted to cause extensive leaf injury and defoliation of the tulip tree, also known as the yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) in West Virginia during June and early July, 1965. This insect previously considered to be of minor importance suddenly appeared in extremely large numbers in most counties bordering the Ohio River and in southwestern counties. The symptoms varied from complete defoliation of trees to defoliation of a few top branches. Some trees presented a complete "leaf-burn" appearance, whereas others had only a few leaves showing this injury.

This insect, according C. J. Hay, (1965) has caused damage in eastern Kentucky as early as 1960. Since then it has increased alarmingly in many parts of Tennessee, Ohio and West Virginia. Miller has reported that a 1962 outbreak in Kentucky caused extensive damage to *Magnolia grandiflora* as well as *Liriodendron*, and Bray (1956) noted damage on *Sassafras albidum* in the Marblehead, Massachusetts area, while Whitten (1965) reported heavy infestations on both tulip and

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